BUILDING EFFECTIVE MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING SYSTEMS FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE

COTE D'IVOIRE

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1-A favorable environment

A favorable environment

1) **Mitigation MRV system for CDN** **(Link : https://mrv-ci.switch-maker.net/**)
- Data and indicators required
- Potential Reduction of GHG baseline by action
- Effective reduction generated by activity implemented
- Resources needed
- Resources mobilized

2) **Adaptation MRV system (M&E) for NAP** **(Link : https://pncc.yulcom.ca)**
- Technical indicators/data (based on 85 options identified)
- Impact-Effect-Result-Product-activities indicators (**345**)
- Financial indicators (**8**)

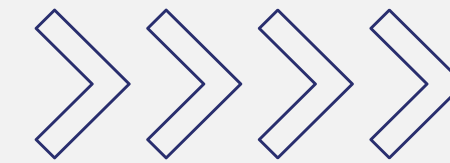3) Côte d'Ivoire context : Specific MRV Systems (involving various institutions
- MRV Energy by GIZ;
- MRV Climate Finance by ICAT
- MNV Agroforestry by GIZ

2-LESSONS LEARNED/BEST PRACTICES/ STRENGTHS/WEAKNESSES

1) Comprehensive approaches and an operationalized MRV and M&E system are mandatory;

2) Iteration, inclusiveness and consideration for social and gender aspects are necessary to identify best indicators for adaptation

3) Provision of ICT equipment is also important

4) Institutional arrangement and Partnership to collect data are necessary

5) Partnership and multipartner engagement are very relevant

Focus: Adaptation indicators are often very context and sector specific.

3-CHALLENGES

01 Coordination in MRV and M&E systems is currently lacking,

02 The adaptation metrics also is complicated as we have various sectoral indicators

03 How to build a solid and efficient institutional framework, data collection process and coordination around the management

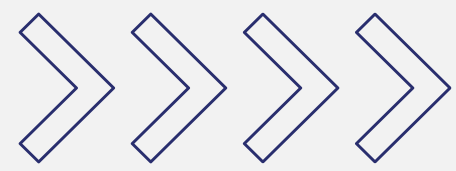**04** How these systems help to have prepare BTR

05 Private sector needs to have a role in the running and build up of the MRV and M&E

06 How to measure mitigation and adaptation indicators/data if most of our climate actions are based on project approaches that are not project approaches.

The challenges faced by Côte d'Ivoire are shared by many other developing countries.

4-PATHWAYS TO GO AHEAD

01

Through the UNDP-FAO SCALA Program, FAO is finalizing a gap and institutional analysis of all these MRV and M&E systems

02

APA-SCALA are also essential initiatives in helping mobilizing partnerships to concretize the road map

03

Private sector engagement-oriented approaches needs to be integrated in the future system to guarantee its sustainability.
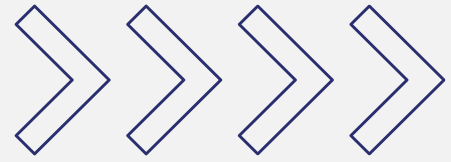
5-TAKE AWAY

- CIV is benefiting from an enabling environment which has help to develop MRV and M&E systems for NAP and NDC, including a set of indicators chosen with participatory processes
- Now there is a challenge to harmonize institutional coordination and simplify the reporting burden
- Capacity building and IT building is necessary to sustain reporting (which is also benefiting from SCALA support). This is also responding to a national willingness to be able able to report on climate policy without (or with minimal) external support
- SCALA is contributing to harmonize and support MRV and M&E for climate policies
- CIV case shows that developing indicators and systems can be achieved with political momentum.

Next stage:

o   Enhance coordination for effectiveness

o   Hold dialogue between peers to simplify the reporting needs while keeping quality data

o   Finetune MRV or M&E indicators accessible to private sector capacities to help them in getting on board

THANK YOU

FOR YOUR ATTENTION